

measure of spontaneity. Separate analyses were performed on ESP ranks and z -scores (unsquared and squared). As predicted from theory and previous research, there was a significant positive relationship between NFP and ESP magnitude, but only with experimenter ratings. With percipient ratings, there was a significant positive correlation between NFP and ESP direction, which was blocked when one particular experimenter supervised the percipients. A prediction that MBTI extraversion should correlate positively with ESP direction for females was not confirmed for either percipient or experimenter ratings. However, relationships between extraversion and both the magnitude and direction of ESP scores proved to differ significantly as a function of whether or not a particular experimenter was involved in supervising the participants. A previously reported finding that the expected positive relationship between ESP and extraversion among FP subjects on the MBTI reversed when the agents were lab staff members was not confirmed. On the PIF, percipient ratings yielded a negative relationship between subjects' level of education and ESP direction. More extreme ESP scores were provided by females and by subjects who reported spontaneous PK experiences, a large number of coincidences in their lives, and an internal locus of control. Only the education and coincidence effects were replicated with experimenter ratings, which also yielded a significant tendency for left-handed and ambidextrous subjects to obtain more extreme ESP scores than right-handed subjects. It was suggested that percipient ratings are likely confounded by differences in subjects' skills at judging and that experimenter ratings may provide a purer measure of psi.

John Palmer
Institute for Parapsychology
402 N. Buchanan Blvd.
Durham, North Carolina, 27701-1728
USA
email: john@rhine.org

ESP AND REG PK WITH SEAN HARRIBANCE: THREE NEW STUDIES

JOHN PALMER

ABSTRACT: Results are reported from 3 experiments with the gifted subject Sean Harribance (S. H.) during a visit to the Institute for Parapsychology in April, 1997. S. H. had been tested extensively at the Psychological Research Foundation and the Institute for Parapsychology during the late 1960s and early 1970s. The most common test procedure was to have S. H. guess the sex of people depicted in concealed photographs. He scored significantly above chance in 9 of 14 series, and there was evidence of better scoring on

cards placed to his left. He also obtained significant positive results guessing down-through concealed decks of ESP cards and in "psychic shuffle" experiments. Finally, he obtained significant positive results in one free-response ESP experiment in which he gave blind psychic readings. The first of the 3 studies reported here attempted to replicate a card-guessing experiment reported by Child and Kelly (1973) involving the use of systematically unbalanced decks. We were unable to replicate their chief finding, a significant tendency for S. H. to call symbols that appeared 7 times in the deck more frequently than symbols that appeared 3 times in the deck. Although there were fewer trials ($N = 1500$) than in the Child and Kelly experiment, lack of statistical power cannot explain the failure to replicate. The one significant post hoc finding was psi-missing the day after S. H. learned that a friend had suffered a serious illness. We were also unable to replicate 2 previous findings, that S. H. had called more doubles (the same call twice in a row) on runs in which the number of hits were well above chance, and that he had obtained a relatively high proportion of hits on symbols that appeared infrequently in the deck. In the second experiment, S. H. completed 76 100-trial runs on an REG PK game called *Volition* in which subjects attempt to affect the upward or downward drift of a line moving horizontally across a computer screen. In contrast to the normal protocol, S. H. kept his eyes closed during each run and thus received no ongoing feedback. Overall results were in the opposite direction from conscious intent (psi-missing) to an almost significant degree ($p = .053$). Neither S. H.'s choice of aim (upward or downward) nor the hand he used to initiate each run with the computer paddle were significantly associated with the results. In the third experiment, S. H. attempted to influence the performance of an Institute staff member (C. A.) on the computer ESP game *ESPerciser*. In one condition, S. H. attempted to influence C. A.'s scores while being present in the room with her. In the other two conditions, S. H. was not present with C. A.: in one of these, he attempted remote influence, whereas, in the other, he did a personal meditation unrelated to the psi task. Because of scheduling difficulties, only 34 of the specified 60 10-trial runs were completed. Overall ESP scores were slightly below chance, but there was significant psi-missing in the meditation condition ($p = .017$). This result supports similar findings from an earlier study with a different psychic.

John Palmer
Institute for Parapsychology
402 N. Buchanan Blvd.
Durham, North Carolina, 27701-1728
USA
email: john@rhine.org